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Old Boston and Its Growth

By Robert F. Mason, '21

As one travels about the country, he often finds himself wondering how this or that city came about; what happened long ago that caused it to be built in that particular place; and why it grew along the certain lines which it has followed. These questions could easily be solved if it were possible to discover and place the proper value upon each factor which has been at work down through the years moulding the city as it increases in area and population. If one could accurately search out these factors and influences, it would undoubtedly solve many metropolitan problems, because nothing happens by chance in the growth of cities. There are always real reasons why some cities prosper along certain lines and others do not.

Growth of Early Cities

In the very early days, every city was more or less an independent political entity. Those enjoying the strongest defenses, enjoyed the greatest security, and grew in power, wealth, and population more rapidly than those less fortunately located. Thus Venice on her islands was safe from land attacks and controlled the sea about her. Paris was originally an island in the Seine; London was surrounded by swamps; New York was located on an island; while Boston was entirely surrounded by water except for a narrow neck of land. It is easily seen, therefore, that early cities depended upon a natural location which offered security for growth and prosperity.

As provinces rather than cities became the political unit, and these in turn were succeeded by nations, eras

Key to Frontispiece

A — West Hill
B — Copp's Hill
C — Beacon Hill
D — Watering Pond
E — Spring Gate
F — Fort Hill
G — First Meeting House
H — Jail
I — Blackstone's Lot
J — Gov. Winthrop's House
K — Post Office
L — State House
M — Present Market District
N — South Station
O — North Station
P — First Public School
of peace became longer. Trade advantages now began to play a more prominent part in increasing population and wealth, and the city located on a trade route enjoyed an advantage over rivals as easily defended but not so well placed for commerce. Constantinople, the gateway between Europe and Asia, prospered and became the market place for merchandise going to or coming from the Orient. As civilization moved westward, other cities became powerful until finally Great Britain became a trade leader, largely because of her insular position and the possession of iron and coal.

This brings to light a third factor in the location of cities — their relative nearness to supplies of raw materials used in manufacturing. Later on, as machinery supplanted hand-labor, waterfalls and rivers influenced the selection of sites for the building of cities.

As you find these influences building up some cities, you will find others falling into decay, as under new conditions these factors become less and less potent. Why does a city grow in this or that direction? Why does it take on as it grows, certain characteristics which give it individuality so that no two cities are exactly alike? In an endeavor to discover some of the major factors that determine the lines of city growth, it might be interesting to analyze briefly some of those influences applying to some of our well-known communities.

Effect of Topography

The first factor which must be considered is the physical aspect of the location of a city. Man's labor may and generally does modify the natural conditions, but they determine the original form of the city, and their influence persists even though they long ago may have disappeared from sight. A simple illustration for comparison would be Gloucester and Springfield. The first is a coast city, the second an inland city. Gloucester's houses are crowded together on narrow and crooked streets, but in Springfield, the streets are wider and more regular, with houses built on a more generous scale. Gloucester grew up on a narrow shore with an irregular waterfront and rocky hills. On the other hand, Springfield is located on a level riverfront with a gentle slope. The difference is, therefore, in the physical character of the site, and not because of the fact that one city fronts the ocean and the other a river. Plymouth, Massachusetts, is older than Gloucester, but it has straighter and wider streets, even though it, too, faces the ocean, because it is built on a naturally level terrace.

Oftentimes the future of a town is indicated by its topography. Alton, Illinois, built on the east side of the Mississippi River almost opposite the Missouri, was expected to be the metropolis of the Mississippi Valley, but St. Louis, Missouri, twenty miles south on the west bank, took that title. St. Louis grew and Alton stood still because Alton was unfortunately located on a high bluff, while St. Louis was built on a series of natural terraces. But the fact that this theory does not always work out in practice can best be shown by the history of Duluth and Superior, Minnesota. Duluth is inauspiciously located on a hill, while Superior is on level ground with a better harbor across the bay. Nevertheless, Duluth grew far ahead of Superior. Here, Duluth's rise was due to the human element. Enterprise was the determining factor in the character of its growth.

A mistaken conception of the direction in which a city will grow often has far-reaching results. The original planners of New York thought that the largest amount of traffic would be across the island from river to river, and accordingly they laid out the east and west streets closer together than those running north and south. The result was disastrous, for when the city grew far to the north, the street surfaces were utterly inadequate to take care of the traffic to and from Harlem and the Battery. This mistake has cost New York City millions of dollars.

Effects of Inventions

Inventions often play an important part in the evolution of cities as well as in contributing to the welfare and prosperity of individuals. The perfecting of the cotton-gin and the power-loom laid the foundations of the cities of Manchester, New Hampshire, and Lawrence, Massachusetts. These cities grew because of their nearness to water-power. Only a generation ago it was assumed that water-power in abundance meant a large manufacturing city, but today conditions have changed. New inventions have made it possible for large manufacturing cities to grow up at some distance from water-power. At one time, Great Falls, Montana, was thought to be destined for a large manufacturing city because of its abundance of water-power. But before such a development took place, the transmission of electricity by high voltage power was invented and the result was that Great Falls, Montana, instead of being a large manufacturing city, became a distributing center for electricity.

Perhaps no factor has operated more powerfully to affect the growth of cities than transportation. The advent of steamship lines marked the beginning of New York's prosperity. Then came the building of canals and the connecting of the Hudson River and the Great Lakes. So powerful was the effect of these canals on the transportation situation that Massachusetts considered trying to construct a canal from Boston through the Berkshires to reach the eastern terminus of the Erie Canal. This project undoubtedly would have been undertaken except for another invention — the perfecting of the locomotive. The railroad now opened up the older sections of the country, which were not accessible by boat. It took Fort Dearborn and transformed it into Chicago. Had the Bostonians who built the Michigan Central Railroad extended it to connect the Boston and Albany with the Great Lakes, the history of Boston might have been different.

The development of electric railroads has had a double effect on the growth of cities. It has brought more people into the centers and has carried manufacturing into smaller communities.
Boston, Its Settlement

Boston owed its first settlement to what seems a trivial circumstance. When Winthrop and his little band first arrived from England, they went to Salem, but to quote from Governor Winthrop’s diary: “Salem, where we landed, pleased us not. We went to Massachusetts to find out a place for our settling down.” The place selected was Charlestown. Here they lived until October, 1630.

To quote again from Governor Winthrop’s journal: “About 2 in the morning, Mr. Isaac Johnson died; his wife . . . being dead about one month before. He was a Holy man and wise, and died in sweet peace, leaving some part of his substance to the colony.” There were also other deaths which were due to a sickness caused by a lack of pure water, until finally the group decided to quit Charlestown for a more healthy place.

At this time, Boston, or Shawmut as it was then called, had one settler,—William Blackstone, a solitary, bookish recluse, who had settled in Boston in 1625 or 1626. He lived alone on the west slope of Beacon Hill not far from what is now the corner of Beacon and Spruce streets; made a living by trading with the savages, and spent his spare time watching apple trees grow. His nearest neighbor was in Charlestown, and his next nearest neighbor was one Samuel Maverick who lived in East Boston.

The real settlement of Boston as such was in the fall of 1630. After Winthrop’s entry in his diary which referred to the death of Isaac Johnson, William Blackstone called on Governor Winthrop and invited him to move his colony into what was then called Shawmut, later Boston. Shawmut, an Indian word, meant “abundance of springs.” Because of this abundance of pure water, Winthrop accepted the invitation and settled near what was known as Spring Lane.

Blackstone stood the invasion which he had brought about for four years, but in 1634, reserving only six acres of the entire peninsula, he sold out to the “Lord brethren” and moved to Rhode Island.

Governor Winthrop’s new settlement was first known as Shawmut, then Tri-mountain, and finally Boston. Its official name, Boston, was received by order of a court sitting in Charlestown, on September 7, 1630.

Physical Characteristics

Boston, as one of its early names implies, was a tri-mountain town. The Tramont or Trimount was made up of three hills,—Copley Hill or Mt. Vernon Hill, with an elevation of about eighty feet; Beacon Hill, with an elevation of one hundred and thirty-eight feet; and Cotton Hill or Pemberton Hill, with an elevation of eighty feet. These three hills have been leveled until they are now much lower than they were originally. Beacon Hill was once as high as the present hill plus the State House dome. It was the highest peak of the Trimount and received its name because it was selected by the early settlers to be the site of the “Beacon Light.” Besides the Trimount, Boston had other hills which were prominent in history. On the east was Copp’s Hill which became an exclusive residential section. Here Boston’s first windmill was erected in 1632. The hill south of the Trimount was the early planting ground for Indian corn, and was first known as Corn Hill. Later on, because of its nearness to the sea, a fort was built on its top, and it became known as Fort Hill. This hill is now entirely gone, but it name remains in our own Fort Hill Square, which is located on its former site.

This little peninsula where Boston first began its growth was barren with scarcely a tree. It was entirely surrounded by water except for a narrow strip of land which connected it with the main land. There is a story told about this little neck of land which very well shows just how narrow it was. One dark, stormy, winter night, a settler who lived on the other side of the peninsula set out on horseback to go home from Boston. So narrow was this neck of land over which he had to pass that in the darkness his horse missed its footing and the rider was drowned. On that same night, his wife gave birth to a child. When the death of her husband became known, the mother named the child “Fathergone.”

It was not a very alluring prospect which these early settlers faced. Life on this little, treeless peninsula with an area of less than 487 acres of rough, marshy land was anything but easy. But to Winthrop and his little band, this peninsula seemed a paradise, because here they were free to live their lives as they wished. On the twenty-ninth of November, Winthrop wrote home to his wife in England, dating the letter “Boston in Massachusetts.” His letter ran as follows: “My dear wife, we are here in paradise. Though we have not beef and mutton, etc., yet (God be praised) we want them not; our Indian corn answers for all. Yet here is foul and fish aplenty.”

But as cold weather approached, he found that Boston was far from a paradise. The first winter was a hard one. Food was woefully scarce, and the people had to resort to clams, mussels, ground nuts and acorns, pending the arrival of a supply ship from England, which did not come until February 22. This day was named by Winthrop as a “Day of Thanksgiving,” and was the first such day in Boston.

Another picture of early Boston can be found in the description printed with the first map of Boston made in 1630. This describes Boston as “two miles northeast of Roxbury.” His situation is very pleasant being a peninsular hem’d in on the Southside with the bay of Roxbury, on the North side with the Charles River, the Marshes on the backe-side, being not halfe a quarter mile over; so that a little fencing will secure their cattle.

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from the Woodes. Their greatest wants be Wood and Mowedground which never were in that place being constrained to fetch their building timber and fire wood from the Islands in Boates, and their Hay in Loyters. It being a Necke and bare of wood, they are not troubled with three great annoyances of Woodes, Rattlesnakes and Mokeioe. (Wood, New England's Prospect, c.f. Lichford's Plain Dealing, p. 111). The writer might have added that Boston was also protected from the Indians because of its natural position. Such was the Boston of Governor Winthrop's time.

And so, in spite of hardship, the little colony made the most of these natural advantages and eventually began to find itself in a business way and grow and prosper.

**Early Enterprises**

One of the earliest enterprises was the grant, in 1641, to one Valentine Hill, of a considerable tract of "waste ground" near what is now Dock Square, for wharf rights. In 1673, a group of men undertook the building of a barricade or sea wall from Fleet Street to India Wharf, approximately along the line of Atlantic Avenue, as a protection against Dutch raiders. This sea wall was to be twenty-two feet in width at the bottom and twenty feet at the top, and fourteen to fifteen feet high. On the top was to be a breastwork of cannon. In consideration of this tremendous undertaking, the grantees were to have in perpetuity the right to "all flats within the walls and the liberty to build wharves and warehouses for a distance of two hundred feet back of the wall," and all income derived from wharfage dues or from fish caught within the wall was to be theirs. The wall was to have openings for vessels to sail into the inner harbor for protection.

The large cove north of the peninsula early attracted attention as offering possibilities for power mills. In 1643, the town gave a group of men the right to build tide-mills there for the grinding of grist. This enterprise was later to develop into the most extensive effort to fill in the flats around Boston.

In 1646, other towns nearby were populated and Boston was then spoken of as a "city-like town of beautiful and large buildings, with comely streets, a Harbor marked with wharves and lanes with gardens extending to the water's edge." In either side of the cove was a battery and fort, while Brookline, Cambridge, Roxbury, and Dorchester were farm lands. The settlers had agreed that one-tenth of the area of
the peninsula be set aside and kept for a common cow pasture, and although the original tract has been cut into from time to time, the remainder is held sacred by the present generation and known as “Boston Common.”

In June of 1652, Boston had its first reservoir. This was constructed near Union and North streets. Water was fed into the reservoir by pipes which led from certain wells and springs. Caretakers were appointed to prevent the “corrupting or spoiling of the water.” Unlike our present water system, this reservoir did not bring the water to the homes. Instead the people had to carry it for themselves. No one could take water from the reservoir except with a license, under penalty of having his “vessel confiscated.”

**First Building Regulations**

In 1670, because of the fire hazard, an order was passed by the “town fathers” compelling each inhabitant to have near his house “a pipe or hogshad of water under penalty of five shillings.”

But in spite of this order, Boston had many bitter experiences with fire, which eventually led to the establishing of building regulations which exist to the present time. Boston had grown, not by plan, but in a haphazard way, without design or thought for the future, which was not unusual, for there was no town planning in the seventeenth century. A settler selected a likely site for building himself a home, and then he made a lane to his house. The result was the narrow, crooked streets which characterized Old Boston. In 1676, Boston had the first of its many big fires. This one swept Hanover Street, and after the debris was cleared away, Boston had its first street widening. In 1679, another big fire broke out starting around Dock Square and spreading until it had consumed eighty dwelling houses and seventy warehouses. Following this fire, a building regulation was passed by the selectmen that “no dwelling house shall be built or set up except of stone or brick or covered with slate or tile.”

**Population**

In the early part of the eighteenth century, Boston still remained for the most part unchanged. The population had increased chiefly by the process of natural laws and the size of the territory was about the same. In 1722, at the time of the smallpox epidemic, the population was estimated at 12,000. Twenty years later, it was 18,000, and in 1760, it was approximately 20,000. In 1742, there were 1,719 houses and 66 warehouses in the town. The population consisted of “1,200 widows, 1,000 poor, and 1,500 negroes,” the rest being children, and married or single men and women. During this same year, Peter Faneuil presented the town with Faneuil Hall.

The most important business of this time was trading. Everybody who was making money was engaged in trade. There was practically no manufacturing. Boston shipped beef, pork, fish, lumber, and rum to the other colonies, the West Indies, and to Europe. About 1742, business in Boston began to suffer from the effects of the legislation which later led to the Revolution.

During the war, Boston suffered commercially as a result of military occupation, pestilence, and the loss of man-power. But immediately at the close of the war, the work of rebuilding began, and when the Federal Government assumed the states’ debts, Massachusetts quickly regained its former prosperity.

**Sanitary Conditions**

Prior to 1800, Boston had practically no sanitary regulations. The city was drained by open sewers and the water supplied from wells, springs, and cisterns. As a result, the town suffered from plagues. In 1722, a smallpox epidemic broke out in the North End. There were 2,596 cases of this disease and the population in the area stricken was only 4,549. Repeated recurrences of this and other epidemics led to the establishment by the Legislature in 1787 of a Board of Health, but the problem of sanitation still remained unsolved for the most part for some years, although in 1823 it was tackled in earnest by the first Josiah Quincy.

Boston was made a city in 1822, and one John Phillips was elected mayor. He served one year only and the first Josiah Quincy was elected to fill his place. Josiah Quincy served the city six successive years. He placed great emphasis on improving the sanitary conditions of the city. It was Josiah Quincy who instituted a regular system for cleaning the streets and collecting the garbage. He also ordered the building of a new market which was to bear the name of “Quincy Market,” because he declared that Faneuil Hall, built in 1742, was unsanitary and not satisfactory for the housing of the markets. This order for the construction of a new market met tremendous opposition from both the city and the state, but Quincy finally won them over, and the cornerstone was laid in 1825.

**Area Increased**

In the early part of the nineteenth century there began to be a change in the size of the little peninsula. People were becoming crowded and the filling project was started which little by little transformed the coves and marshes into solid land and eventually doubled the area of the original peninsula.

In 1804, the successors to the tide-mill grant incorporated and were given the authority to cut off the top of Beacon Hill and fill in the mill pond. This filling added about seventy acres to the City of Boston, fifty of which were available for building. West Hill, a prominent spur of Beacon Hill, was cut down to fill in the West Cove. This enterprise was begun before the mill-pond enterprise, but many years elapsed before the cove was actually filled. Some of the filling in this cove as well as some of that on the site of the Public Gardens was made by dumping, but this process proved to be such a nuisance that it was discontinued.

South Cove extended from the site of the South Station almost to Essex Street and from there to Northampton Street. It required about sixty years to fill this in, but when it was done, over 186 acres were added to the city. Part of the material dug out of South Bay and Fort Point Channel was used to make the new land. Harrison Avenue was one of the first
thoroughfares in this new territory and was originally called Front Street because of its location along the line of wharves.

**Water Supply**

In 1833, Theodore Lyman, Jr., was elected Mayor of Boston, and in his message to the City Council, he urged that it give "early and earnest attention to the subject of bringing a copious and steady supply of pure and soft water into the City of Boston." Water at this time came from backyard wells, springs, or the one aqueduct which was chartered in 1795 and brought water from Jamaica Pond. Nothing much was done, and the water supply, the fire department, and the police department became the issues in successive political campaigns. In 1845, less than one-third of the houses in the city, and none in the North End, were supplied with water from the aqueduct, and many were not connected with the city sewer system. In 1849, a terrible epidemic of Asiatic Cholera killed 611 people. Five years later it broke out again, and in 1872, there was another fearful outbreak of smallpox. The sanitary problem was then taken in hand by Mayor William Gaston and dealt with vigorously.

The water question was settled for a time at least in 1869 when the legislature ordered the construction of the Chestnut Hill Reservoir. In this same year, the City of Boston passed an ordinance that Fort Hill be removed and used to fill in Atlantic Avenue.

**Annexation of Roxbury and Dorchester**

In 1867, after much controversy and political discussion, Roxbury was annexed to the City of Boston by vote of the people. Two years later, Dorchester was added in the same manner. Up to this time, both had been independent political entities. These annexations added two established communities to the city. Prior to these additions, however, the land known as Dorchester Neck had already been acquired.

**Back Bay Filling**

A considerable part of what is now known as the South End was natural land, but the tract lying north of it is the great filling known as the Back Bay. The shore line of the bay formerly encroached upon the Common, touched Park Square and followed Broadway Extension. At Dover Street, it was so near the South Bay that in very high tides the two bays united.

The filling in of the Back Bay grew out of a project to operate tide-water mills. In 1814, Uriah Cotting organized the Boston and Roxbury Mill Corporation under a charter which gave him the right to build a dam across the mouth of the bay. This he did, and a toll road was built on the top of the dam. This road was the famous Mill Dam Road, later to be known as Beacon Street. After many years of use for furnishing power to turn the mill wheels, the basin was finally declared a public nuisance. The filling of this Back Bay was undertaken jointly by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the Boston and Roxbury Mill Corporation, the Boston Water Power Company, and the City of Boston, and the material used was brought over the Boston and Albany Railroad. This project was begun in about 1857 and continued until 1894, adding five hundred and seventy acres to the city. The amount thus added was greater than the size of the original peninsula, and it increased the area of Boston from four hundred and eighty-seven acres to twelve hundred and eighty-seven acres.

**Influence of Topography**

Thus it may be seen that the original topography and shore line of Boston played a prominent part in influencing the development of the city. The irregular shore line, the creeks and marshes, all tended to make Boston a "hit or miss" town, and as previously mentioned, its early settlement was haphazard without thought of the future. The first settlement began near Spring Lane. The Market place, the first meeting house, the first store, and the first school were all built near this spot. As the people were traders and seafaring men, the districts around Dock Square and Copp's Hill became the most popular residential sections because of their nearness to the ocean. Those who desired suburban life took up larger parcels of land and planted their gardens in the South End, the section between what are now Milk and Essex streets.

Governor Winthrop and his colony started with a land area of even less than Franklin Park. This met the needs of the little trading settlement but its limitations have fixed the lines of the city. For more than two centuries there was no manufacturing as we know it today, and by crowding themselves together, the people could find room for their dwellings, warehouses, and wharves. But as the population grew, encroachments upon the sea became necessary. Filling in, however, was a slow process. The areas thus reclaimed had to be used sparingly. No comprehensive street planning was possible because the fillings were made at different times. The new districts became crowded and the old districts more and more congested. It was a costly and difficult project to attempt to widen and straighten many of the streets. Some relief might have come about in a natural way if it had not been for Beacon Hill and the common cow pasture, but these prevented the retail trade from moving toward the best residential districts, according to the law of natural growth.

**Trade Movements**

When the socially inclined moved into the Back Bay, the retail trade might and probably would have followed if the conditions had been favorable, but the West End was blocked by the hill and the Common. The only connecting link between the retail district and the fashionable Back Bay section was Boylston Street, which was and still is practically a one-sided street on account of the Common and the Public Gardens. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts forbade trade on Commonwealth Avenue. The last obstacle which prevented the natural movement of retail trade toward the residential districts, was the "fan-shaped" spread of the population, which made it essential for the merchant to remain down town. The continued growth of the suburban towns and the building of the
Washington Street Subway brought the trade to the merchants, instead of the merchants having to follow the trade.

These conditions made it impossible for the trade centers of Boston to change as they have changed in New York City. There, the retail trade has marched steadily from Union Square to Fifty-ninth Street. Boston's retail district moved from a location near State Street to Washington Street which still is the retail center of the city. Of late, some of the highly specialized shops have moved to Boylston Street and Newbury Street in the Back Bay, but the large department stores and the smaller stores that cluster about them are still in the old center.

The market district has been the only immovable trade center in Boston. Peter Faneuil built Faneuil Hall Market just outside the present district. Josiah Quincy clinched the location when he caused the Quincy Market to be erected. The fact that this business has remained steadfastly in this one location is the more remarkable when one considers that other businesses have jumped right over it. The leather trade originally located on Hanover Street jumped over the Market District when it moved to Pearl Street. In 1872, it moved to High and Summer streets, and now it is located at Essex and Lincoln streets.

Wool, the other great business of Boston, has also moved southward. This business was once located on Congress and Federal streets, near Post-office Square. Its migrations took it to Summer Street and Atlantic Avenue, and then to South Boston.

Piano Row, a former landmark of Tremont Street, has moved to Boylston Street and thence westward, following its best customers. This business mentioned carries in storage bulky goods, which take up a large amount of floor space in comparison to their value.

One of the most radical trade shifts in Boston has been the transfer of the fishing industry from T Wharf to South Boston. This change was contrary to the history of similar trades in other cities. The principal reason for the change was the steady growth of the wholesale fish business which made better railroad facilities imperative.

The West End of Boston, which lies between the Common and Canal streets and west of Hanover and Tremont streets, has had a peculiar history. This part of the city was once the fashionable dwelling place of Old Boston's aristocracy. Then it degenerated into a boarding house district, and until very recent years, continued "going down hill." But at the present time, the old dwellings are being bought up and remodeled for residential purposes, and the whole section is undergoing a change for the better.

**Boston of Today**

Today, few of the natural characteristics of Boston remain. The summit of Tremont has disappeared, and the whole range has been lowered. The North Station and the whole busy wholesale district between it and Haymarket Square now occupy land once covered by the waters of North Cove. The East Cove shore line has receded from the Post office and Faneuil Hall Square and the place where the ocean once flowed is now transformed with tall office buildings and great warehouses. The once barren common cow pasture, now our Common, is pleasantly shady with all kinds of beautiful trees and shrubs. Spring Lane, the site of the first settlement, and Governor Winthrop's house which stood nearby nearly opposite the foot of School Street, have disappeared. Long ago the spring was filled up and a pump was placed over it. It is supposed to have been the waters of this spring which bubbled up when excavations were being made for the United States Post office building at the head of Federal Street, in 1869.

Boston now includes not only the municipal entity called by that name, but it has also annexed many of the surrounding centers, making a greater city which is commonly called Metropolitan Boston. Next to New York City, it is the most thickly populated city in America.

Truly the Boston of today is a long, long way removed from the barren, little peninsula, which seemed like "paradise" to John Winthrop.

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From Dean Warren's Annual Report

Dean William M. Warren opened his annual report to the President of the University with this memorial: "Ebenzer Charlton Black, Professor of English Literature in the College of Liberal Arts since 1900, was taken from his work and his friendships in the University by death on July 11, 1927. A man of scholarly training and habit, an untiring worker in the elucidation and interpretation of Shakespeare and other poets, yet a spirit possessed of those imponderable qualities that lift minute studies out of drudgery and make instruction a human companionship in things of the mind, he filled loyally his own special place in the admira-

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service of this Faculty has reached over a thousand other students through the College and Extension Courses.

As the College has grown in student membership new instructors have been added year by year. "Among the new appointments to the Faculty taking effect in September (1927) were included: William Bunnell Norton, A.B., Instructor in History; Winslow Harding Loveland, A.M., Instructor in English; Judson Rae Butler, A.M., Instructor in Psychology; Edward Josiah Eaton, A.M., Lecturer on Education; Rose Elizabeth Weiffenbach, A.M., Assistant in English; Kent Feigly Dickinson, S.B., Assistant in Chemistry; Doris Holmes, A.B., Assistant in English." The following Faculty promotions are noted: Brenton Reid Lutz to Professor of Biology; Thomas Ray Mather, to Professor of English; James Royal Martin, to Assistant Professor of Geology; Alcide T. M. deAndria, to Assistant Professor of French; Edward Otis Holmes, Jr., to Assistant Professor of Chemistry; Otto Emil Plath, to Assistant Professor of Biology; Wayland Farries Vaughan, to Assistant Professor of Philosophy; and Winslow Harding Loveland, to Assistant Professor of English.

In order to adequately accommodate its many classes "the College continued its use of additional rooms in the building at 675 Boylston Street."

Dean Warren has this to say about the administrative office staff, which has now grown to include seven full-time members in addition to the Dean and Registrar: "An office staff that maintains the best traditions of friendly relations between the students and the officers of administration and instruction needs to possess abilities and personal characteristics that command the cordial respect of both. The College of Liberal Arts, from the first, has been unusually fortunate in the spirit of its office workers."

The report records with appreciation assistance rendered by the members of the Advisory Council of the College, — Charles F. D. Belden, Margaret McGill, and Robert Lincoln O'Brien. Various gifts to the College are acknowledged "particularly a generous gift of books from the personal library of Horace Leslie Wheeler, Chief of the Statistical Department of the Boston Public Library; a substantial gift of money from a friend whose name cannot be published; and the College's share in the varied uses of the new Recreation Field at Riverside — a gift to the University from William E. Nickerson, whose earlier gifts to the Library have made his friendship known to the entire College of Liberal Arts."

Varsity debating has been reorganized under the following leadership: Prof. George Mark Sneath, University Director of Debating; John W. Perkins, Varsity Coach; Francis J. O'Brien and Daniel L. O'Donnell, Assistant Coaches. "The spirit of the teams and their results in the intercollegiate debates deserve praise."

Perhaps the most significant comment of the report is that which pertains to the revised requirements for graduation as published in the current edition of the College Circular. "While the changes were not radical, — for the motto of the committee's recommendation was not revolution but revision, — they were discussed with great care and finally adopted only after thorough study by two committees and the Faculty as a whole.

In adopting these changes, the Faculty also made provision for graduation with honor and for graduation with distinction in a particular subject. This action is the first of the kind to be taken by the College; heretofore all graduations have been graduations without intimation of standing."

RALPH W. TAYLOR, '11.

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Excerpts from Dean Wilde's Report

A table of gains and losses in enrollments shows that the greatest increase of the year is in the number of degree students. This means much for the future of the School of Education. A slight loss in the number of art students is but temporary. Policy and unusual conditions account for losses also in the Harvard-Boston University Extension group. These courses are already in demand for next year.

Two new members have joined the faculty during the past year: Mr. Everett L. Getchell, as Associate Professor of English, and Mr. Edward J. Eaton, as Associate Professor of Secondary Education. Mr. Getchell has given part-time service to the School of Education for several years. Mr. Eaton brings us experience gained in long service as principal of large high schools of the Middle West, as well as results of graduate study in secondary education.

Next year two more additions are to be made to the faculty: Mr. Willard Linwood Chase, who has recently taken his doctor's degree at Teachers College, and who is abundantly prepared for service in the department of educational psychology and elementary education, and Mr. Franklin Roberts, one of our own alumni, who will serve as part-time instructor in sociology, and will complete his studies for the doctor's degree.

The faculty is most appreciative of the cooperation, good-will, and service of the students under the presidency of Mr. Arnold Lunt.

Because of congestion in the library of the College of Liberal Arts, an "education library" has been opened in Kensington Building, and has been most efficiently organized by Miss Margaret Nellis. Space here will be inadequate for the expected enrollment of next year.

A new feature of the Art Department is a five-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Education.
Mrs. Franklin, Dean of Women of the University, is sponsoring an experiment in cooperative housing of young women of the School of Education. This should be of great service to many young women who come to the school on their own savings or on slender resources.

On April 12, 1928, the School observed its Decennial Anniversary. Appropriate activities filled the day. "A students' meeting was held in the morning, a luncheon at noon, with an address by Prof. George Herbert Palmer, a University Convocation with an address by Commissioner Butterfield, of New Hampshire, in the afternoon, and a dinner with speeches in the evening.

From Dean Albers' Annual Report

The following is an abstract of the report of Dean Homer Albers of the Boston University School of Law:

The following facts from the interesting report of the Dean of Boston University School of Law are of interest to all. The total enrollment for the School during the past year was five hundred and seventy-three, as against six hundred and thirty-six for the previous year. On June 18, 1928, one hundred and six were awarded the degree of LL.B. as compared with one hundred and ninety-nine for the previous year. At the same commencement eighteen students received the degree of Master of Law.

I quote from the report: "The Annual Dinner of the Boston University School of Law Alumni Association was held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel on April 10, 1928. The speakers were: Hon. William R. Riddell, Chief Justice of Ontario Court of Appeals; Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University; Hon. Alonzo R. Weed, Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts; Hon. Frank Leveroni; Homer Albers, Dean of Boston University School of Law; Hon. Norman S. Case, Governor of Rhode Island.

'Hon. Gaspar G. Bacon delivered six (6) extremely interesting and instructive lectures on 'The Constitution of the United States.' It would be difficult to over-estimate the value of such lectures. They accomplish more for good citizenship than can be stated.

Education Adds New Department

The School of Education has added another department to begin in February according to a recent announcement made by Dean Wilde. This new department will be known as the "department of physical education" and will specialize in preparing men as coaches and teachers of physical education.

Certain of the courses will be under the supervision of Dr. George B. Emerson; other courses will be given under the direction of the School of Medicine.

There is no similar course given anywhere in this vicinity although such courses are given in many of the western universities.

"The School has plans for experimental schools and for other desirable expansions but these must wait upon adequate building equipment. Every year the faculty sees avenues of service that should be undertaken in the interests of public schools that must be postponed by limitations of budget and equipment."

Dean Wilde is most optimistic concerning outcomes because of the many accomplishments of the past ten years "in the face of difficulties." He is sure that "the ways will open for augmented service in the future."

Nellie Eva Powers, Education '23.

New Trustees Elected

At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of Boston University, the following men were elected: — Governor Frank G. Allen, Mr. J. B. L. Hornberger, and Mr. William T. Rich.

Hon. Frank G. Allen is a successful business man, a former Lieutenant-governor of the Commonwealth, and now its Governor.

Mr. J. B. L. Hornberger is a retired business man from Pittsburg, Pa.

Mr. William T. Rich is connected with the firm of Chase and Sanborn and is director of several large concerns in Boston.
Sixtieth Anniversary Alumni Building Fund

The Alumni Association through its Board of Directors has accepted the challenge of President Marsh in his annual report to the Board of Trustees. In this report, President Marsh said: "Boston University was chartered on May 26, 1869. Therefore, on the twenty-sixth of next May, Boston University will celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of her founding. Let me suggest that our Alumni all over the world plan for a coming together in their homes or at banquets or wherever and however may be most convenient, and that they remember Boston University in songs and cheers and prayers and gifts. If each graduate would give sixty dollars to Boston University on this sixtieth anniversary the total would amount to $895,980. And if each former student who did not graduate would give sixty dollars, it would amount to $2,194,740 more,—a grand total of $3,090,720. Would it not be fine to add $3,090,720 to unrestricted endowment of the University on her Sixtieth Birthday?

The Alumni Association has accepted this challenge of the President's with one change,—that the gift be used for building purposes rather than endowment.

Such a program was unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors and the following central committee appointed:

College of Liberal Arts
Alfred H. Avery, '06

College of Business Administration
Ernest W. Lowell '18

College of Practical Arts and Letters
Dorothy Mitchell '26

College of Music
Dr. John A. O'Shea '87

School of Theology
Dean Albert C. Knudson '96

School of Law
Harrison J. Barrett '19

School of Medicine
Dr. Wesley T. Lee '98

School of Education
A. Henry Otterson '27

School of Religious Education
Hayden L. Stright '22

Graduate School
Art Department
Ex Officio
Caroline J. Trommer '27
Barbara Jenkins '27
Judge Thomas Z. Lee '09
President Daniel L. Marsh '08
E. Ray Spreare '94
Robert F. Mason '21

The Sixtieth Anniversary Alumni Building Fund gift will be used in the construction of the main central memorial tower on the new campus. This tower will house the general administrative offices of the University,—the President's offices, the Treasurer's offices, the Alumni offices, etc.

The tower will be modeled after the St. Botaloph stump in Boston, Lincolnshire, England. Higher than Bunker Hill Monument, it will rise to the heavens as a symbol of the service which Boston University has rendered to the city, state, nation, and world.

This tower will belong to no one department, but will be the center of the new University home. Inasmuch as this will be an all-University building, it should be erected by the Alumni of all departments.

The Sixtieth Anniversary Alumni Building Fund offers every graduate and non-graduate the privilege of contributing to the University. When you give your sixty dollars you buy with it that inestimable pride that will be yours in the consciousness that your University has a physical home comparable to its educational achievements.

If every Alumnus and non-graduate "plays the game," the erection of this tower will be assured. And just as soon as this is done, the development of the rest of the campus will be assured.

Remember, we cannot expect to get others to give until the Alumni themselves have given. Yale's amazing endowment campaign was successful because the Alumni contributed first.

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From an Alumnus

The following editorial appeared in "The Christian Century" of December 27, 1928, and was sent to the Alumni Secretary by an alumnus of Boston University. It delivers its own message, and is being reprinted for the benefit of the alumni who have not had the privilege of reading a similar report in some other magazine. The italicized parts of this article are underlined by the alumnus who sent it in:

The Responsibilities of Institutional Wealth

The annual report of the treasurer of Yale university is a revelation of the financial aspect of higher education in the present day and of the cost of maintaining a great university. The total productive endowment exceeds $8,000,000 dollars, almost a three-fold increase within the past ten years. The income available for current expenses amounts to a trifle less than $6,000,000 dollars for the year. A campaign for the addition of 20,000,000 dollars to the general endowment fund has been successfully completed during the past two years, but a considerable part of this is still to be paid and is therefore not included in the total given above. In addition, many millions have been received and expended for buildings within the past two or three years. The alumni contribute annually about half a million dollars through the alumni fund for maintenance. There are more than seven thousand contributors to the alumni fund. The numbers and the loyalty of the alumni are the chief factor in the financial strength of such an institution. With alumni running into the thousands, and representing families of more than average prosperity, it is inevitable that many of them should be rich. Bequests and memorial funds of hundreds of thousands of dollars are not infrequent. These institutional accumulations are by no means automatic, as those whose task it is to promote the enterprise could testify; but the forces which make them possible are cumulative. As in the case of any other institution — such as the medieval church — endowed with extraordinary facilities for acquiring wealth at an accelerating rate through an unlimited time and for holding last all that it gets, the public has a legitimate interest in scrutinizing, from time to time, the uses to which this wealth is put and in evaluating the return to society. A treasurer's report tells in outline where the money comes from and where it goes, but some higher form of social accountability is needed to strike a balance between costs and services for the institution as a whole.
Summary of Graduate School Report

The report of the Graduate School by Dean Weyssie shows a growth of 52 students over last year, rising in enrollment from 360 in 1923-24, to 588 last year. And the requirements for entrance and requirements in the school are maintained as high or higher than those of the standard American universities.

There were 104 candidates for the Ph.D. degree against 469 for the A.M. There were 349 women and 239 men, 110 more to the score for the ladies. But they were mostly in the courses leading to the A.M. degree. Among the Ph.D. candidates, however, the men have it, that is not "It," but a majority, passing the ladies 63 to 41. Six men received these higher degrees, all of them being granted in the philosophy or religion groups.

Arranged in the order of the number of students enrolled, the candidates for the A.M. degree in the respective courses were as follows: Education and English had 132 students each; Economics and Sociology had 85 (Sociology having 73 of them); Romance Languages, 67; Biblical Literature, 55; Philosophy and Psychology, 54; and History, 52; then follow Fine Arts, Biology, Chemistry, Latin, Mathematics, and Physics, ranging from 24 down to 10 each.

Boston University provides 55% of the students of the graduate school, as might well be expected. Then 26 students from Radcliffe gave over 4% of the enrollment, 17 Mt. Holyoke students gave nearly 3% and Harvard, Ohio Wesleyan and Bates had over 2% each, and twelve universities sent between one and two per cent, as follows, in order of number of students: Smith, Wellesley, Simmons, Boston College, Syracuse, Colby, Northwestern Nazarene, De Pauw, University of New Hampshire, Illinois, Brown and Wesleyan.

The problem of proper recognition and better renumeration for the instructors that give their time and talents to the Graduate School has not as yet been completely worked out. They "want but little in this vale below," else they would not be teachers, and it is to be hoped that that "little" of recognition and renumeration may soon be given them. The wide sources of students, with so many of them coming from the better colleges, show the public recognition of the worth of their work; it is time that the University did something fittingly to acknowledge that worth.

A. Roy Thompson, '26.

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Another College President Elected

Robert Williams, Graduate '27, has been elected president of Ohio Northern University. Dr. Williams, until his election, was acting dean of men at Albion College, Albion, Mich. His election brings the list of active college or university presidents who have received degrees from B. U. up to 46.

Dr. Williams' new charge makes the 21st state of the Union now harboring graduates of Boston University as presidents of universities. B. U. men head institutions in seven foreign countries, and the District of Columbia. Seven of the University's graduates today head colleges in China, while Japan, Finland, Italy, Turkey, and Manila, P. L. each have one B. U. graduate at the head of a native university. Michigan and Indiana, each with four B. U. graduate-presidents, lead the American list. Iowa has three, Ohio two, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and 14 other states one each.

The list of living Boston University graduates now serving as college or university presidents is as follows: Daniel L. Marsh, '09, Boston College; James A. Beebe, '09, Allegheny College; Homer Wark, '06, West Virginia Wesleyan, Buckhannon, W. Va.; Walter D. Apgar, '01, Women's College, Montgomery, Ala.; Eugene M. Antrim, '00, Oklahoma City College, Oklahoma City, Okla.; David M. Edwards, '08, Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.; William W. Guth, '01, Goucher College, Baltimore, Md.; John L. Hillman, '89, Simpson College, Indianaia, Ia.; Charles S. Howe, '78, Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio; Zachary T. Hubert, '04, Jackson College, Jackson, Mich.; Alfred T. Hughes, '09, Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn.; Jonas W. Haggeman, '06, Theological College, Helsingfors, Finland; Edward H. Todd, '93, College of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Wash.; Ralph H. Ward, '06, Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow, China; Charles F. Johannaber, '15, William Nast College, Kiangsi, China; Nobaru Kawasaki, '06, Chimei Gakuin, Nagasaki, Japan; Mark E. Penney, '07, James Miliken University, Decatur, Ill.; John L. Seaton, '01, Albion College, Albion, Mich.; Isaac B. Schrechengast, '95, Nebraska Wesleyan University, University Place, Neb.; Lucius C. Clark, '97, American University, Washington, D. C.; Henry G. Budd, '94, Wesley Collegiate Institute, Dover, Del.; Jewell B. Knight, '92, Agricultural College, Winfield, Kansas; Sister Raphael (Lucy J. Pike), '85, Trinity College, Washington, D. C.; Raymond R. Brewer, '21, West China Union University, Chengtu, China; John E. L. Moore, '19, Olivet University, Olivet, Mich.; Samuel W. Irwin, '07, Methodist College, Rome, Italy; Frank P. Graves, '92, University of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.; Timothy C. T. Cheng, '25, Harvard Bible and Theological College, Foochow, China; Mary

In addition to this, there are living today twenty-six more B. U. graduates who have at one time served as a college or university president. This makes a total of seventy-one living graduates who are now or have served as college or university presidents.

**C. L. A. Christmas Party**

Epsilon Chapter, consisting of all the graduates of the College of Liberal Arts, met for their annual Christmas Party in Jacob Sleeper Hall, on December 27. At six o'clock, about one hundred graduates representing classes from 1879 to 1928 sat down to dinner.

After the dinner, a trio composed of one student each from the College of Liberal Arts, the College of Business Administration, and the College of Music furnished music.

Walter E. Chapman, '01, president of the College of Liberal Arts Alumni, presided at this meeting. In his opening remarks, he likened the University to a large family, a family of twelve or more children. Mr. Chapman stated that the oldest was not consulted regarding the arrival of the younger members, and no more was the School of Theology consulted about the "birth" of the College of Liberal Arts, and that Alma Mater did not need to consult the College of Liberal Arts about the birth of the newer departments. As in the large families of old, the older brothers and sisters lived in harmony with the younger members, so should the older departments of the University live in harmony with the younger departments. Each should glory in the achievements of the other.

Mr. Chapman, as one of the vice-presidents of the Alumni Association, reported on its growth and progress and stated that in this work all departmental lines were forgotten and that everybody on the Board of Directors worked for the benefit of the entire University.

He then introduced Mrs. Annie B. Russell, '79, who was attending her first college reunion.

President Daniel L. Marsh, '08, was then introduced, and he spoke at length on the new building program and the Sixtieth Anniversary celebration.

The balance of the evening was given over to the Undergraduate College of Liberal Arts Dramatic Club.

**Methodist Church Honors More "B. U. Grads"

After the meeting of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Atlantic City, N. J., recently, we find that they recognize the fact that Boston University men are necessary to carry on the program of that great Protestant Church.


Ecumenical Committee: William F. McDowell, '82, and John W. Hamilton, '71.

**Delegates to Outside College or University Functions**

Association of American Law Schools, Chicago, December 27, 28, 29, 1928:
Professor Felix Forte, Law '16.
American Association for the Advancement of Science, December 27, 1928, at New York City:
Allan Winter Rowe, M.D.
Lucien B. Taylor, Liberal Arts '18.
Association of American Colleges, Chattanooga, Tenn., January 8 to 11, 1929:
President Daniel L. Marsh, Theology '08.
Robert F. Mason, Business Administration '21.
Inauguration of John Roscoe Turner as president of West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., on November 28:
A. Coleman Brown, Theology '17.
From the Dean of Women's Report

In the Annual Report of the University Dean of Women to the President the following points were taken up:

1. **Housing.** In September, all young women of the University were required to live in approved houses. Over 500 rooms were visited and approved and the house mothers have agreed to meet the University Dean of Women and her Staff at regular conferences throughout the year. Over 300 of our young women will be housed in dormitories owned and operated outside of the University.

2. **Co-operative House.** A co-operative house which opened in September at 328 Bay State Road, for seventeen young women. These students rent the house from the University, pay their own bills and do their own work. The chaperon will buy their provisions and have general oversight of the house. We hope to reduce living expenses for these young women at least 33% per cent.

3. **Teaching.** The class for the preparation of Deans for High Schools under the direction of the University Dean of Women has enlarged its scope to include the preparation of Deans for Colleges. On April 12, 1928, the Department of Education held a banquet at the Westminster Hotel at which time Dr. George Herbert Palmer, Professor Emeritus of Harvard University, gave his official sanction to the course and his permission to name it in honor of his wife, Alice Freeman Palmer. The High School section of this course will be led next year by Miss Mary W. Sawyer, Dean of Girls, Brookline High School. The College section will continue under the direction of the University Dean of Women.

4. **Health.** The health fund has been used to good advantage in several instances this year. Nervous breakdowns of our young women followed by withdrawal from the University constitute a problem. The health record of the young women who remain with us seems very flattering but when we consider that some girls in the Junior and Senior years are breaking physically and dropping out of school, our health records are misleading unless cognizance is taken of this fact.

5. **Emergency Fund.** Through the generosity of a few women interested in the welfare of college girls an emergency fund is now available in the office of the University.

6. **Scholarships and Loans.** Although the Massachusetts Society for the University Education of Women offers its help to young women of several institutions, it has given over 75% of its scholarships and loans this year to Boston University young women. In view of increasing tuition, the nervous strain of too much outside work and its effect on scholarship, many women's colleges are now offering scholarships to outstanding high school seniors. This plan seems to reduce the problems of adjustment during the Freshman year and tends to keep the scholarship on a higher level. One of our greatest needs is money for scholarships wisely placed.

7. **Social Conditions.** The Social Survey made last year and the consequent adoption of rules for the conduct of the all-University social affairs have resulted in great improvements in the social life of the University. The fraternities co-operating in this social program are enthusiastic over the results. It is to be hoped that all the fraternities will soon see the benefits of such a program.

8. **Sororities.** With full recognition in some departments, partial recognition in others and no tolerance in one or two departments, the sorority problem is growing more and more acute. This problem at one time was confined to the College of Liberal Arts, but there are now three National Panhellenic organizations working in Educational, Professional, and Vocational Schools, and all three of these organizations are represented in Boston University. Under these circumstances, it would seem wise either to abolish sororities or to co-operate with them so that they may be an asset to the University and not a liability.

9. **Vocational Guidance.** Increasing interest in vocational guidance for women is being manifested in the University. Miss Mary Tolman, director of the Appointment Bureau of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, continues her conference with the young women of the College of Liberal Arts. Miss Marion Fotller, Adviser of Women in the College of Business Administration, renders great service in procuring part-time work for the young women of all departments.

10. **Personal Conferences.** The University Dean of Women holds personal conferences with any student of the University who desires to see her. Most of these conferences are with young men students although the number of conferences with young men has greatly increased this year.

11. **Alumnae.** The Women Graduates' Club has been of continuous help to the Department. The president of this club is also a member of the Executive Board of the Women's Council and by this means the closest co-operation is made possible.

12. **The Women's Council.** The work of the University Dean of Women would suffer greatly without the constant encouragement and effective work of the Boston University Women's Council. This organization is unting in its efforts to assist in the work for women students. After the completion of the endowment fund for the Department of the University Dean of Women, the Council at once began on the Women's Building Fund, for erecting a unit on the new campus to serve as a women's dormitory and a social center for the University.
The first Boston University Calendar was published in 1928, and the sales netted one thousand dollars for the endowment fund. It was the first of a series of art calendars to be published by the Women’s Council. The second of this series in Italian Art was published this year.


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**Professor Cleveland Selected**

Traders in the Chinese Nationalistic party, most of whom have been educated in this country, have selected Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland, Maxwell professor of United States Citizenship at the College of Liberal Arts, to head the committee on financial control and budget procedure.

A number of special commissions have been selected by the Chinese Nationalistic party to help establish for them a stable government in China.

In accepting this appointment, Dr. Cleveland returns to a work which made him a national figure eleven years ago. For two decades, he has been a leader in budget reform. His most notable piece of work was in 1910 when ex-President Taft appointed him to head a “Committee on Economy and Efficiency.” This committee was ordered to look into questionable methods of transacting public business. The commission, in order to do this, did much pioneering work and recommended, among other things, the establishment of a national budget. This started the agitation which later led to the Accounting Act of 1921.

Prior to this, however, Dr. Cleveland, under the direction of the National Municipal League, exposed the misuse of funds in New York City. The exposure brought about his appointment in 1904 as chairman of a “Committee on Finance, Administration and Accounting” for the city of New York.

At loggerheads with Tammany, the commission broke up shortly after its establishment, and Professor Cleveland together with two others organized the Bureau of Municipal Research. This organization helped expose shady dealings of many of the New York boroughs. As a result of these exposures, staffs were organized for similar surveys in sixty different cities throughout the country. As a result of this work, forty-six of the forty-eight states and the Federal Government use the system then established by Professor Cleveland.

While in Asia his university work will be carried on by Professor Whitmore of Tufts College.

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**Appointed Chairman**

Albert J. Stearns, Ex-Law ’00, has been nominated by Governor Brewer of Maine for Chairman of the Public Utilities Commission of the State of Maine. Mr. Stearns served in the Maine House of Representatives in 1907. He was elected to the state senate in 1913 and in 1917. He served on the Executive Council in 1923 and 1925. This makes the second New England state which has a Boston University man heading its Public Utilities Commission. The other is Massachusetts with Henry C. Atwill, Law ’93, as Chairman.

More About Our Sixtieth Anniversary

In the article entitled “Our Sixtieth Anniversary” which appeared in the December issue of the Alumni Magazine, we quoted several verses from The Boston University Hymn, the words of which were written by President Daniel L. Marsh, and the music by Dean John P. Marshall. This hymn, which was copyrighted in 1928, will be available for use in connection with the Sixtieth Anniversary Celebration.

Already several clergymen have expressed their willingness to make Sunday, May 26, 1929, an Education Day. It is hoped that the choirs or quartets will sing as a part of that service, The Boston University Hymn. Copies will be furnished upon request.

The other quotations used in the article in the December magazine were taken from President Marsh’s Baccalaureate Sermon of last year. Copies of this sermon will also be available for distribution.

Clergymen, plan for an “Education Sunday” on May 26, and preach on the ideals of Education as represented by Boston University. Laymen, urge your pastor, priest, or rabbi to preach on Education on this Sunday. Make Boston University’s Sixtieth Birthday the biggest celebration which any American University ever had.

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Cincinnati Club Meets

The Boston University Club of Cincinnati, Ohio, held a very delightful dinner meeting, on January 7, at the Grand Hotel. The meeting was called to greet President Marsh and the Alumni Secretary who were on their way to Chattanooga, Tenn., for the annual meeting of the Association of American Colleges.

President Allyn C. Poole, ’82, presided and introduced the Alumni Secretary who reported briefly on the progress of the Alumni Association.

He then introduced President Marsh who spoke at length on the heritage of Boston University, the present conditions, and the progress which was made during the past year.

In addition, President Marsh outlined the part to be played by the Alumni in the celebration of Boston University’s Sixtieth Anniversary.

Immediately following the address by the President, Doctors Ernest C. Wareing, ’01, and Wilbur H. Fowler, ’01, paid their tributes to the University in very gracious terms.

Those present at the meeting were: Rev. Joel M. Wareing, Theology ’26; Dr. Allyn C. Poole, Liberal Arts ’82; Dr. Ernest C. Wareing, Theology ’01; Dr. Wilbur H. Fowler, Theology ’22; Byron M. Flory, Religious Education ’28; Dr. David H. Jenison, Theology ’05; Bessie B. White (Mrs. J. D.), Graduate ’02; Rev. Charles J. Bernhardt, Theology ’13; and Rev. Richard E. Scully, Theology ’14. Mrs. E. C. Wareing, Mrs. David H. Jenison, and Mr. E. Leigh Mudge attended as Boston University Alumni-in-Law.
At Chattanooga, Tenn.

Boston University graduates attending the annual meeting of the Association of American Colleges, met for a luncheon meeting at the Read House, on Wednesday, January 9.

President Marsh spoke briefly on the achievements of Boston University and its future, with particular emphasis on the proposed new campus, and the Sixtieth Anniversary celebration.

A telegram was received from N. H. Cardwell, Theology ’98, Executive Secretary of the Board of Education of the M. E. Church, of Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Albert E. Kirk, Theology ’07, of Chicago, Ill.; President Eugene M. Antrim, Theology ’00, of Oklahoma City College, Oklahoma City, Okla.; President Alfred F. Hughes, Theology ’09, of Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn.; President Earl E. Harper, Theology ’21, of Evansville College, Evansville, Ind.; President I. B. Schreckengast, Theology ’95, of Nebraska Wesleyan University, University Place, Neb.; President E. P. Robertson, ex-Graduate ’98, of Wesley College, Grand Forks, No. Dak.; President Homer E. Wark, Theology ’06, of West Virginia Wesleyan, Buckhannon, W. Va.; President Phil Deschner, Theology ’15, of Blinn Memorial College, Brenham, Texas; President B. Cromley Oxnard, Theology ’15, of DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.; President Edward H. Todd, Theology ’93, of the College of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Wash.; President John R. Hillman, Theology ’89, of Simpson College, Indianaola, Ia.; President H. J. Burgstahler, Theology ’15, of Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa; George B. Adams, Liberal Arts ’94, of Chattanooga, Tenn.; Rev. LeRoy A. Martin, Theology ’14, of Bristol, Tenn.; Dean Charles C. Smith, Theology ’04, of Union College; J. J. Bushnell, Theology ’02, of Morningside College, The following guests were present: Bishop H. Lester Smith, of Chattanooga, Tenn.; President A. A. Brown, of the University of Chattanooga, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Dean Gilbert W. Mead, of Birmingham Southern College, Birmingham, Ala., and President Ralph E. Peck, of Bucksport Seminary, Bucksport, Me.

Columbus Club Meets

On Saturday, January 12, the Boston University Club of Columbus met for a dinner in a private dining-room at the Nookery Restaurant. President Daniel L. Marsh and Alumni Secretary Robert F. Mason were guests. Both spoke on the work now going on at the University.

S. F. Harriman, Theology ’79, who celebrates his fiftieth anniversary this June, also made some observations about Boston University as he knew it.

Alumni present at this meeting were Madeleine E. White, Liberal Arts ’28; Howard R. Knight, Liberal Arts ’12; Donald Timmerman, Theology ’24; Lois Timmerman, Graduate ’24; W. R. Polhamus, Theology ’06; K. E. Wall, Theology ’18; T. R. Watson, Theology ’02; Ralph E. Davis, Theology ’21; W. W. Trout, Theology ’89; Mrs. Marion B. Knight, Liberal Arts ’85; Charles E. Chandler, Graduate ’06; S. F. Harriman, Theology ’79, and Prof. Marshall B. Evans, Liberal Arts ’96.

The following Alumni-in-Law were also present: Mrs. S. F. Harriman, Jane Chandler, Harold A. Marsh, Frances G. Johnson, and Mrs. H. W. Johnson. Mrs. Johnson is a member of the School of Religious Education’s Advisory Committee.

Dayton Club Meets

The Boston University Club of Dayton, Ohio, met for its regular luncheon meeting on Saturday, January 12, at the Rike-Kumler Company’s private dining-room. President Daniel L. Marsh and Alumni Secretary Robert F. Mason were both present.

After a brief report on the activities of the Alumni Association for the year by the Alumni Secretary, C. H. Currie, president of the Club, presented President Marsh, who spoke in detail of the University of yesterday, today, and tomorrow. He also spoke on the coming celebration of the 60th Anniversary of the founding of Boston University.

There were present at this meeting the following Alumni: Frank A. Shults, Religious Education ’24; Vinton E. Busler, Theology ’19; Roger J. Turrell, Theology ’25; Mrs. C. H. Currie, Religious Education ’24; C. H. Currie, Theology ’24; Margaret L. Forbes, Ex-Religious Education ’23; Helen R. Stearns, Ex-Religious Education ’24; Virginia Gohn, Liberal Arts ’24; C. W. Brashares, Theology ’17; Margaret T. Hutchison, Graduate ’27; Robert F. Higley, Law ’22.

Boston University Alumni-in-Law who were present follow: Mrs. Roger J. Turrell, Dr. S. S. Hough and Dr. W. R. Funk.

More “B. U. Grads” Elected to Office

In the list of State Representatives recently elected or re-elected to the Massachusetts Legislature, the following were omitted: William E. Kirkpatrick, Law ’24, Representative from Holyoke, Mass.; C. Wesley Hale, Law ’24, State Senator from Springfield, Mass.

In addition, word has been received at the Alumni office of the election of two of our graduates to public office. Mrs. Mary Barnes Holden, Liberal Arts ’97, was elected State Representative from the town of Deering. Consuelo B. Northrup, Law ’23, was also honored by election as State’s Attorney of Chittenden County, Vermont.
Basketball Team Beats Brown

The Scarlet and White basketball team set the pace for making it Boston University week when the basketball and hockey teams of the two institutions met, by beating Brown 33 to 31.

Brown went into the lead at the very outset and were 15 points ahead at the end of the first period, the score being 19 to 4. B. U. began to catch up during the second period. Baskets by Crawford, Spitzer, Berry and Soutiere brought the score to 24 to 11 at the end of the second period.

In the third period Soutiere caged three pretty goals at the very beginning, then Berry caged another. Brown began to be alarmed. A fresh team for Brown took the door, but B. U. now had the lead and kept it. Soutiere, Berry and Crawford shone offensively, while on the defense, Spitzer starred.

The Summary:

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<tr>
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<td>Dennison, l.g.</td>
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Referee: Dan Kelly, Harvard. Time: two 20 m. periods.

Basketball Team Takes Worcester Tech

Boston University nosed out the strong Worcester Tech team at Worcester on January 5. The score was 26 to 21 in favor of the Scarlet and White. The game itself was a test of which team had the best defense.

Worcester jumped into the lead when Colton made two baskets. Berry evened it up. However, when the first half ended, Worcester was ahead 12 to 8.

Boston University evened the count soon after the second period began when Crawford converted two fouls into scores and Nims caged a pretty basket.

Berry was high scorer for the Scarlet and White. Nims, Crawford and Spitzer also played good games.

The Summary:

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<tr>
<td>Marino, l.f.</td>
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Referee: Dillon. Time: 20 m. halves.

Hockey Team Loses to Yale

Yale beat Boston University when the two teams met at New Haven on December 12. The Scarlet and White came out on the wrong end of a 3 to 0 score. The score is no indication of the strength of either
team. To quote from a recent account of the game gives some indication of how one sport writer saw the struggle:

“In fact, the Blue was not more than a single goal better than the Scarlet and White. But an official sadly in need of glasses and skating lessons, may be given credit for assists on two of the tallies.”

Yale chalked up its first marker seven minutes after the game started. Luce, Yale center, with his wings, took the puck into B. U. territory and were checked. However, a forward pass, which was illegal, was made to McLennan, Yale wing, who drove it in. Much protest brought the following consolation to Captain Gibson when the official said “I am sorry, Captain Gibson, that I was not on the play; but you see, tonight is my first time on skates this season.”

The rest of the first period and the whole of the second were played on even terms.

In the third period Yale scored twice. Once when an Eli player used his skate, and once when the puck was actually driven in on an earned score.

Silberberg was all arms and legs and his exhibition as a goal tender was one of the best ever seen at New Haven.

The Summary:

**Yale**

Palmer (Bert, McLennan), I.w., (Nelson) Whitmore

Luce (Hickock), c., (Baron) Bergholtz

Currie (Breckenridge), r.w., (Currier) Lombard

Cady (Nelson, Schley), I.d., (Lingham) Walls

Nelson (Cockman), r.d., (Elliot) Elliott

Farrell, g., Silberberg

Score: Period By Time

Yale First

McLennan

7.00

Yale Third

Curtis

2.45

Yale Third

Mead

7.40


Hockey Team Takes Brown

Boston University won its second hockey victory at the Boston Arena on December 14, when the Scarlet and White beat Brown, 4 to 0.

Brown assumed the offense with the start of the whistle but their threat was short lived. However, it took B. U. almost ten minutes to get unmasked. But from that time on it was Boston University’s game.

The puck was driven home for the first score by Lombard, who received a beautiful pass from Whitmore.

The second period was fast and furious. The Brown team, made up of fast skaters, carried the puck down the ice time after time, only to lose it when they met the defense men. And if they were fortunate enough to get through they found Silberberg immovable and too hard to pass.

In this period Lombard and Whitmore passed for another score. Lombard passed from right wing to Whitmore at center ice, who drove home for the second tally. Whitmore again started through, was hit on the head with a stick and lost the puck. Bergholtz recovered and passed to Lombard who again beat the goalie for the third score. Whitmore had to be taken out of the game as he was dazed by the wallop he received on the head.

In the third period Lombard scored once more on a rebound. After this neither team scored. Coach Vaughan then gave his substitute a chance at Brown and Goddard and Grodburg looked good.

Grodburg, substitute goalie, covered himself with glory in the closing minutes of play. He made three beautiful stops. With two men in the penalty box, the defense men up ice, Grodburg saved the day in the last couple of minutes. The entire Brown line came up. Moulton shot at the net; Grodburg saved it. The puck was loose. Every Brown man tried to shove it in; Grodburg stopped them all, and in the general scrimmage which followed, came out of the huddle with the puck in his hand.

The Summary:

**B. U.**

Lombard (Currier), I.w., (Ahern) Bayliss

Bergholtz (Barron), c., (Crima) Mayo

Whitmore (Snow, Nelson, Borofsky), r.w., (Moult) Crane

Elliott (Goddard, Fredrickson), I.d., (Gibson) Goddard

Silberberg (Grodburg), g., (Marshall, Currier)

**Brown**

Elliott (Goddard, Fredrickson), I.d., (Gibson) Goddard

Grodburg Substitute goalie, covered himself with glory in the closing minutes of play. He made three beautiful stops. With two men in the penalty box, the defense men up ice, Grodburg saved the day in the last couple of minutes. The entire Brown line came up. Moulton shot at the net; Grodburg saved it. The puck was loose. Every Brown man tried to shove it in; Grodburg stopped them all, and in the general scrimmage which followed, came out of the huddle with the puck in his hand.

The Summary:

**B. U.**

Lombard (Whitmore) 11.31

B. U. First Lombard (Whitmore) 16.15

B. U. Second Lombard (Grodburg) 15.36

B. U. Third Lombard 17.35

Brown Lombard (Whitmore) 11.31

Brown Lombard (Grodburg) 16.15

Brown Lombard 17.35

Penalties: Elliott, illegal check; Gibson, illegal check; Perrine, illegal check; Walls, tripping; Elliott, illegal check; Lombard, hooking; Borofsky, tripping. Reference: Synott. Umpire: Stewart. Timer: Crosby. Time: Three 20-minute periods.

B. U. and B. A. A. Play Tie Game

Boston University and the Boston Athletic Association played a fast game of hockey at the Boston Arena, Saturday, January 5. The game ended in a 2 to 2 tie.

The B. A. A. scored first when Dick Vaughan scored a pretty shot from the left lane. Half a minute later Whitmore scored when he picked up a loose puck and slammed it in for a goal.

Marshall scored unassisted in the second period when he pushed one past Silberberg. Lombard tied the count when Bergholtz passed to him from scrimmage.

Both goalies, Silberberg and Fitzgerald, played beautiful hockey.

The Summary:

**B. A. A.**

Eaton (R. Nelson), r.d., (Currier) Bergholtz

Lawless (Vaughan, Hutchinson), c., (H. Nelson) Currier

Fenton (Nelson), r.w., (Barron) Lombard

Hardy (Holland), I.d., (Gibson) Goddard

Marshall, r.d., (Gibson) Goddard

**B. U.**

Smith (Hillard, Nazro), I.w., (Bergholtz) Whitmore

Lawless (Vaughan, Hutchinson), c., (H. Nelson) Currier

Eaton (N. Nelson), r.w., (Barron) Lombard

Hardy (Holland), l.d., (Gibson) Goddard

Marshall, r.d., (Gibson) Goddard

Fenton (Nelson), r.w., (Barron) Lombard

Score: B. U. 2, B. A. A. 2.
**Summary of Winter Athletics**

**Hockey:**

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**Individual Scoring**

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<tr>
<td>Bergholtz</td>
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<tr>
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**Basketball:**

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**Individual Scoring**

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**1929 Football Schedule**

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<tr>
<td>October 5</td>
<td>University of New Hampshire</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 12</td>
<td>University of Vermont</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 19</td>
<td>Worcester Polytechnic Institute</td>
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<td>October 26</td>
<td>Springfield College</td>
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<td>November 2</td>
<td>Tufts College</td>
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<td>November 9</td>
<td>Holy Cross College</td>
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<td>November 16</td>
<td>Geneva College</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 23</td>
<td>Boston College</td>
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**Summary of Athletic Council Report**

The personnel of the Council was the same as for the preceding year, except that the undergraduate members were replaced by new appointees and their number increased by one as authorized. Regular monthly meetings were held as well as special meetings during the College year.

A "Freshman rule" was established by the Council to become effective in the fall of 1929, whereby no Freshman is eligible for a Varsity team for intercollegiate competition. Some colleges have this rule, others do not, but some have declined to compete with us because we have not had it.

The securing and development of an athletic field for the University through the notable generosity of Mr. William E. Nickerson of our Board of Trustees is the outstanding event in Boston University athletics for the past year.

Our Varsity teams made a fair showing in major sports, winning about one-half of their games. Our tennis team was the outstanding team of the year, being defeated only once out of eight matches.

Our Athletic Director has supplied the following data concerning the activities of our competitive athletics during the past year.

**Number of Candidates**

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<td>Cross Country</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tennis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swimming</td>
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The football team used the B. A. A. grounds at Riverside, now known as Nickerson Field. The baseball team used Walpole Street grounds. The track team used the Charlesbank gymnasium, on Charles Street. The basketball team practiced at the B. U. gymnasium. The Cross Country team practiced at Bay State Road, and the tennis team used Nickerson Field. The swimming team practiced at the University Club, and the hockey team used the Arena. The freshman football team practiced at Bay State Road and the freshman baseball team used Walpole Street Grounds.

**Alexander Welsh, '28**

**Cross Country Loses to “Aggies”**

Stuart Tarr, B. U. cross-country runner, led the field in the race between B. U. and Mass. Aggies. The score was 34 to 25. The summary:

1st, Tarr (B. U.); 2nd, McCaughan (M. A. C.); 3rd, Harmon (B. U.); 4th, White (M. A. C.); 5th, Bergan (M. A. C.); 6th, Snell (M. A. C.); 7th, Ray (B. U.); 8th, Carpenter (M. A. C.); 9th, Farwell (B. U.); 10th, Story (B. U.); 11th, Nichols (B. U.); 12th, Nestor (B. U.). Time: Crosby. Time: three 20-minute periods.

**McCrillis Wrestling Coach**

Edward V. F. McCrillis has been named coach of the newly organized wrestling team. McCrillis was a champion wrestler at Brown.

*Page Twenty*
Adventures in Visitation Evangelism

By A. Earl Kernahan, Theology '16

Visitation Evangelism is just now the outstanding method of evangelism and A. Earl Kernahan is its prophet. Mass evangelism, with its public appeal, is discredited, if not entirely discarded. We should expect methods to be changed and adjusted to every generation. Visitation Evangelism is a more normal and scientific method than mass evangelism and is in keeping with the methods of promotion employed so successfully by modern business. In former generations business men established themselves in a given location. Now salesmen and agents go to the people. We even have stores on wheels that carry the goods to people's doors.

Christianity likewise must go to the people. For too long it has been shut within the suffocating walls of church buildings. Christianity belongs to the open air. It began on the hillsides, in the streets, and in the homes of the people. In its first campaigns the disciples were sent out two by two. The personal interviews of Jesus make up a large part of the Gospel story. This newer method more nearly than any other approaches that by which the early Church grew so phenomenally. The ministry may have its priestly and prophetic functions, but somewhere there must be a place for a great new crusade whereby the great majority of the members shall give expression to the evangelistic passion of the Church. Visitation Evangelism, as now practiced, may not be ideal but it, nevertheless, offers a method by which the whole Church may have an actual share in evangelizing the community.

It is becoming increasingly clear that there is no magic whereby the preacher, however skilled, can by mass production build the Church. The world will not be won to Christ until laymen as well as ministers discharge their evangelistic responsibility. As Dr. Robert E. Speer so aptly says, "The minister is simply to be colonel of the regiment. The real fighting is to be done by the men in the ranks who carry the guns. No ideal could be more non-Christian or more irrational than that the religious colonel is engaged to do fighting for his men, while they sit at ease. And yet, perhaps, there is one idea current which is more absurd still. That is that there is to be no fighting at all, but that the colonel is paid to spend his time solacing his regiment, or giving it gentle, educative instruction, not destined ever to result in any downright manly effort on the part of the whole regiment to do anything against the enemy. Laymen are bound to propagate their religion by speaking about it, by preaching it, in fact. When one man meets another in a railroad train and speaks of Christ to him, it is as legitimate a type of preaching as the delivery of a set discourse by another man from a pulpit in a church. Telling men the Gospel, explaining what Christ can be to a man, is preaching, as Scriptural as any preaching can be made. It makes no difference if it is done haltingly. A broken testimony from a laborer to his friends is likely to be more effective than a smooth and conclusive Sunday morning sermon."

This book is a testimony that laymen, when challenged, can and will do the work of evangelism successfully. In a time when there is such a strong tendency in the Church toward the sacramental and the "Gothic," it may be well to remind ourselves that the Church, both pastor and people, in following the Master must go out to seek and save the lost.

Adolphus Linfield,
Professor of Evangelism,
School of Theology.

Here is a well tempered statement of conditions of Negroes in America during the early years of the present century. The author, a Ph.D., from Boston University, has served as president of Clark University in Atlanta, and New Orleans University in New Orleans, and the book sets forth viewpoints resulting from this intimate contact with the question under discussion. It is an admirable statement of the problem as it existed in the first quarter of the century.

The author seems unconscious of two facts that are tremendously affecting race relations in America. The World War stirred Negroes in America to a new self-consciousness. No other influence since Emancipation has been so powerful. It, moreover, brought Negroes into the consciousness of the nation. Through it America discovered for the first time just what had been accomplished by education and sixty years of freedom. As a result of this war experience, old stereotypes are being made over. There is an open-mindedness among thoughtful people throughout the nation.

Furthermore, the question of race throughout the world is affecting race attitudes in America. The author assumes that America's race problem is national and not Southern. Certainly this is true, but it has even a larger environment. It is part of a world race problem. It cannot be solved in isolation. What happens to Negroes in America bears upon what will happen to backward races in other parts of the world. What other colored groups are thinking will ultimately become the opinion of American Negroes.

The author realizes that time is on the side of justice and that the movement of public opinion is slow. This is true but there was never before a period when public opinion was subject to such rapid change. Racial attitudes in America have undergone greater changes in the last ten years than had taken place in any previous twenty-five year period. The next twenty-five years will see even more rapid changes.

The religious forces laid the foundation of education for Negroes. The church was a lone pioneer in this field. The social sciences and scientific social work have been developed largely since the beginnings of Negro education by the church. These are new workers with the church in human adjustment. They furnish a much needed supplement to the church's work and give added reasons for hope for the future. The author gives generous credit to the teacher and the Christian school. He does not seem conscious of these social movements.

The book contains a reliable statement of Negro progress. Here is certainly one of the great forces making for a better future. If in the face of the obstacles of the Reconstruction period progress has been made, greater according to Ambassador Bryce than made by any other people in a similar time, is not the future bright with promise because of the new and splendid leadership which Negroes in America have developed? No longer must some friend speak for them. They have their own prophetic voices to which America listens with respect. The future is in the hands of these new leaders and they can be trusted to work great changes. The book contains much reliable information — needed as a background from which to view the present rapid changes.

Will W. Alexander,
Director of Commission on Interracial Co-operation.

Page Twenty-two
“The Story of Napoleon”
By MABEL SHIPPIE CLARKE SMITH, LIBERAL ARTS ’87

Napoleon Bonaparte was a dominant figure on the battlefields of Europe wherever and whenever he fought. He was a dominant personality in the politics of Europe, — so dominating that other governments did not feel safe until he was exiled to St. Helena’s lonely isle. Napoleon is still a commanding figure in history. Doubtless more has been written about him than about any other person who has lived in the past two hundred years. New biographies, written from different points of view, are constantly being turned out.

One of the most recent biographies is written by a graduate of Boston University, Mabel S. C. Smith, A.B., A.M. The title of the book is “The Story of Napoleon,” and is published by the Crowell Publishing Company.

The book is exactly what its title implies: it is the story of Napoleon. It is not one of the “modern” biographies, — Ludwig has done that for Napoleon. This is the story of a versatile and interesting man, well written in clear and simple style, with the strong and dominant characteristics properly emphasized, while the weaker ones are given their proper subordinate place. Napoleon is treated neither as a demon nor as a demigod.

When civilization shall have advanced far enough to do away with war; when war shall be as impossible among nations as the duel is now impossible among gentlemen; when appeals to physical force and violence as means for settling disputes among nations shall have been discarded as men have discarded other traits of the jungle in proportion as they are removed from the beast, — then Napoleon will be regarded as a murderer of colossal size.

Meantime it is hard to appraise a military leader properly. “The Story of Napoleon” is not so much an estimation of the man as the story of his life. As such, it is well done.

DANIEL L. MARSH, President of Boston University.
coupled with uncanny historical sensibility which singles out the chief events in this remarkable life, Bishop Grose brings to us the story of Edward Rector.

"When he gave his first substantial gift to aid poor students in college, he said to the writer, 'I must do something to help earnest young men to get a college education which was denied me forty years ago.' His passion for knowledge, burning when he was in the earlier teens, was a perpetual urge in his high professional attainment and in his great educational enterprise. In the enkindled mind of this disappointed young man, waving farewell to his classmates departing for college, there was born the deepest impulse in his later life to give not benevolence to the poor, but opportunity to the aspiring. Opportunity has been given to the aspiring; and today, because of this great foundation, five hundred and fifty young men who represent the upper ten per cent in their respective high schools, most of them representing the first or second man in his class, are in attendance at De Pauw University and the dream of Edward Rector is a reality.

The chapter on "A Master at the Bar" is most helpful. However, it is the challenge of Bishop Grose's chapter "The Measure of the Man," wherein the bishop analyzes this superb character, that will prove an inspiration to professional men and likewise to aspiring students. Edward Rector is revealed as a man who had no sympathy with sectarian narrowness or with religious bigotry. He revered God, loved men, and cared for noble causes. The four fundamental powers that drove forward the soul of Edward Rector, Bishop Grose informs us, were vigor of mind, intellectual integrity, decisive conviction, and passion for humanity. It is stated that Mr. Rector "gave to higher education the largest amount given to an institution in the history of Indiana, and he gave the largest amount even given by a single individual to a college of liberal arts in all the records of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

Under the able leadership of Henry Boyer Longden, this scholarship has produced amazing results. For instance: "In 1917-18, before the organization of the Foundation, the average number of credit points for all students for the year was 20.5. In the college year 1924-25, the average was 47.4. In 1918, there were 5 graduates cum laude in a class of 86; while in 1925, in a class of 244 there were 104 graduates cum laude. It has also greatly increased the number of students taking graduate work. From a graduating class of 244, 109 entered graduate schools."

Bishop Grose has rendered the church distinct service. His is a book that ought to be read by college executives and given to hundreds of able men who are looking for fields in which to entrust the earnings of their lifetime. The example of Edward Rector may stimulate many men to give opportunity to the aspiring and to make an investment upon which the highest returns may be reasonably expected.

G. Bromley Oxnard, Theology '15,
President of De Pauw University.

* * *

Two Books by Dr. Elmer A. Leslie

Dr. Elmer A. Leslie, Professor of Old Testament at the School of Theology, Boston University, has written two very interesting study books for young people's societies in the Protestant Church. Dr. Leslie's close association with the young people's society of the Methodist Church known as the Epworth League, has inspired him in the writing of these attractive books.

The two books under review by Dr. Leslie are a text-book and a book of devotional readings.

The first book is a study book used both by young people's summer institutes and by study classes held during the winter months in the local churches. Dr. Leslie in this book points out the fact that Christianity began as a youth movement. The first chapter challenges the young people of today to the "adventure of first acquainting themselves with the spirit of Christ and then bringing others in contact with Him." There seems to the author to be too little of the spirit of adventure in Christianity today and he calls upon the young Christians of the church to call us all back to the sense of hazardous adventure that the early Christians gladly experienced.

In this book, the author finds the characteristics of modern youth to be frankness, "a certain pioneering instinct," "the impulse to serve," and "the craving for first-hand touch with God," while the folks to be sought are divided into five classes, namely, — those that are "adrift," "the undiscovered," "those who have fallen in with the wrong crowd," those who get their feelings hurt and won't play the game, and the youth of prominence and talent who cannot face the challenge of Christ.

It is interesting to find this professor of Old Testament imbued with the modern spirit of Biblical research and interpretation using the allegorical method of interpreting the New Testament parables. For example, the "lost sheep" of Luke 15, is the young man who is adrift, and "the lost coin is the young man of fine mind and noble heritage whose life is not counting for anything in his community," — the undiscovered youth.

In another chapter, Dr. Leslie pleads for a rediscovery of the meaning of evangelism. He goes back to its original meaning of bringing good news, "good news about God," and finds the real motive of evangelism in "the instinct to share," and the desire to be positive rather than negative, that is, "to save youth for something rather than from something."
The act of soul winning is a delicate and difficult task, demanding the utmost sincerity in the life of the soul winner. He must know the ones whom he seeks to win. He, himself, must be as winsome and earnest as possible, and sufficiently informed to meet the host of objections that are sure to be offered.

The balance of the book is given over to suggestions as to how the Christian life can be made real. In this part of the book, the author recognized that there are "degrees of acquaintanceship" and points the way by which one's acquaintance with Christ leads to friendship with Him.

The second book of Dr. Leslie's is a book of devotions after the fashion of the well known books by Dr. Harry E. Fosdick. This book is designed to furnish material for daily meditation over a period of fourteen weeks. Each day has a scripture reference from the Gospel according to Luke followed by a brief exposition of the passage and an appropriate prayer.

Those who have been privileged to attend Dr. Leslie's classes in Boston University School of Theology will feel pulsing through this valuable little book the same reverent and devotional spirit that characterizes both the professor and the man.

T. Everett Fairchild, Theology '27,
Assistant to the President.

Dorothy Speare Concert

On the recent concert given by Miss Dorothy Speare, Dean John P. Marshall of the College of Music comments as follows:

"Boston University was generously represented in the large audience which greeted Miss Dorothy Speare at Symphony Hall on the evening of January ninth, and the hearty applause which followed each number on the program, together with the enthusiastic comments of the audience, gave testimony to their enjoyment of the program. To the youthful freshness and beauty of tone of Miss Speare's voice there has been added during the past year a certain richness, and to her technique maturity of interpretation; these are evidently the results of a year's hard work. Although the program was an exacting one, both as regards technical difficulty and variety of interpretation, Miss Speare measured up to all of its demands. Seldom has there been heard in Symphony Hall such satisfactory sustaining of the extreme high notes of the soprano range, or more charming phrasing and nuances. Again we all say we hope to hear Miss Speare many times in the future."

Miss Speare is the daughter of the Treasurer of Boston University, Mr. E. Ray Speare, and Mrs. Dorothy Simmons Speare, both of whom were members of the class of '94 of the College of Liberal Arts.

B. U. Men Winners in State Elections

At the fall municipal elections voters in Revere and Haverhill, Mass., elected Boston University graduates as mayors. Chelsea, Beverly, Woburn and Newton elected Boston University graduates as Aldermen, while Everett, New Bedford, and Taunton selected councilmen. Chelsea, Gardner, Fitchburg, Medford and Chicopee added Boston University men to their school committees. The victors were:

MAYORS:
Andrew A. Cassada, Law '08, Revere, Mass.

ALDERMEN:
Joseph Israelite, Law '24, Chelsea, Mass.
Chester Prior, Law '26, Newton, Mass.

COUNCILMEN:
John J. Rocco, ex-Law '28, Everett, Mass.
George P. Ponte, Law '27, New Bedford, Mass.
Louis Swig, Law '10, Taunton, Mass.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE:
Samuel Leader, Law '24, Chelsea, Mass.
Austin E. Livenson, Law '10, Gardner, Mass.
Thorton K. Ware, Law '13, Fitchburg, Mass.
Guy E. Healey, Law '06, Medford, Mass.
Samuel E. Fitcher, Medical '91, Chicopee, Mass.
Joseph A. Nowak, Law '18, Chicopee, Mass.

Vocational Day at C. B. A.

Vocational Day at the College of Business Administration was held on December 14. This "Day" takes the place of the former once-a-week meetings.

At 9 o'clock there was a general discussion with group meetings from 10 to 11. A lecture at 2 o'clock on "Methods of Self-Analysis" was given by Prof. John C. Scammell.

Prof. Horace G. Thacker, '20, head of the Vocational Department, assisted by Norman H. Abbott, '23, arranged the following program:

* * *


11.00 to 12.00. Insurance (except life insurance), Harold T. Young, '24; Real Estate, Homer T. Brown, '24; Teaching of Commercial Subjects, Louis J. Fish, '19; Department Store Advertising, Charles G. Nichols, '26; Retailing, Winslow B. Pratt, '25; Commercial Banking, James A. Arrington, '21; Foreign Trade, V. D. Reed.
From the London "Times"

The London (England) Times recently published a Reuter dispatch reporting the methods used by Professor George B. Franklin of the College of Business Administration in teaching Shakespeare. The dispatch was followed by this editorial which appeared in the London Times of January 4.

SHAKESPEARE AS NEWS

The American Professor of English Literature who is training future journalists on Hamlet has struck a rich vein. Young students who are bored by the usual means of mastering a Shakespeare play are fired with enthusiasm when they are told "a ghost has been seen in the castle at Elsinore. Get the story." To act like a news editor is, it seems, the guiding principle of this Professor, and in the change is enough to solve the old problem how to make the classics as attractive as the newspapers. But there is no need to stop at the news story. There are other uses for the ghost in up-to-date journalism. Instead of the stale old essay on the character of Ophelia, the student will be told to write an article for Ophelia or for the more cheerful and sporting type of paper, when he will call it "A right royal row." There is invaluable training in the art of writing an interview as Fortinbras explains what he will do with the kingdom that has fallen to him; there is a first-rate coroner's inquest to be imagined; and a good letter to the editor would be one from Polonius vindicating the part he played.

It is a tribute to the all-around adequacy of genius that Shakespeare should have so well anticipated the kind of stories that would be news in the twentieth century. If the plots are a little hard to recapitulate in the headlines, that is a small blemish. Nor is it only the embryo journalists who can view the classics with a new relish. The same plays can be made to serve law, business, and advertising. Shakespeare's characters constantly behave in an actionable manner and their fluent libels provide much meat for young lawyers. The Merchant of Venice is rich in business lessons, and all the plays offer opportunities to young salesmen for a sales talk based on the characters' personal needs, a talk, for insurance, calculated to make Prince Hamlet "cast his nighted colour off" and take pleasure in something, if only in a car or a wireless set. The gentleman who has recently opened a bureau in Germany for reuniting the unhappily married and nipping divorces in the bud will set his pupils exercises in giving advice to Shakespearian characters, in analyzing their difficulties, and in prescribing those virtues of trust and forbearance which with a class Shakespeare's dramatic personae are inadequately endowed. Home-preserving by means of psychological insight and the right advice firmly given is, in Germany at any rate, a calling of sufficient importance to deserve a special edition of the plays no less than journalism. The laborious Theobalds and Warburtons and Malones of the past, the conscientious preparers of texts for local examinations, have, it is clear, only scratched at the surface, and there are armies of Shakespearian annotators still to come, fitting the texts to the particular needs of the calling they teach.
My dear President:
I express my sincere thanks for your kind letter and
the University General Catalogue on the cover of which
my name is printed in golden letters.

The B. U. Club of North China was first formed
last September and there are more than fifteen mem-
biers. Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Dixon have arrived at
Peking only about a month ago, who studied in B. U.
S. T. and have joined us as student worker and religious
director. This means B. U. is ever growing.

I spent two years in the School of Theology, 1921-23,
and completed the studies of S. T. B. and wished very
much to stay longer but for the unfavorable circum-
stances of my family. The impressions of the most
beloved “school of prophets” and all the teachers and
friends still live with me. Mount Vernon, Charles
River, Washington Street, and Durgin Park’s still
have their spell over me in my dreams. Trinity
Church is also vivid in my eyes.

It is five years since I have returned. I was first
appointed to Asbury Church of Peking and I am now
in the Academy. I am teaching the “Philosophy of
Life,” as it is called here and try to make known the
principles of Personalism. I made an attempt to write “An Exposition of Christian Doctrines,” which has been published and is being used in several schools.

You have no doubt heard of the changes in our country. Especially we have a new form of government which represents the demand and victory of liberty and justice. Literally translated, the color of our national flag is “blue sky and white sun” which for us means purity and honesty, on the background of red which is a symbol of courage and sacrifice. The main object of our national struggle is for the freedom from Unequal Treaties imposed upon us by the more powerful. What we do hope is the Love of Christ will rule the world. He has come and I present you

A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR

Yours ever affectionately,
Peter Peng.

A LETTER FROM EGYPT

Shepheard’s Hotel
CAIRO, EGYPT

December 28, 1928

Dear Mr. Mason:

However powerful may be the call of the Sphinx and the tombs of the Mamelukes, I am going to pause for a few minutes in a day of busy sight-seeing to tell you about how much I enjoyed seeing the splendid work of my college-mate at Boston University in Palestine and to record my pride in his achievement. I refer to Dr. Elihu Grant’s excavations at Beth-Shemesh, which I visited under the inspired leadership of Mr. J. Spofford of the Committee in Jerusalem of the American Colony where we stayed for three days. Mr. Spofford spoke highly not only of Dr. Grant’s scholarship which is generally recognized, but also of his well-known reputation as a Christian gentleman in Jerusalem, which city he has served faithfully for many years.

Beth-Shemesh is twenty-one miles from Jerusalem on the Jaffa Road and is known to Bible students as the place where the Philistines seized the Ark of the Covenant from the Israelites and returned it after it had proved the source of plagues and great tribulation. “Beth-Shemesh itself,” to quote from the annual report of the Palestine Exploration Fund, “has been but a desolation since the days when Sennacherib swept the country with his armies on his way from Nineveh to Lachish.” It is in the valley of Sorek where David slew the wicked Goliath and from which I plucked three round beautifully smooth pebbles which might have served David as well as the historic missile used by him. An old caravan route still passes by the ruins and strange cavalcades of “Nur” gypsies may be seen on occasions wending their way towards an old camping ground among the olives near by.

On the day following Christmas, we drove by auto over this same route and found ourselves in one of the most interesting excavations from the historical viewpoint in all the world. Dr. Grant was not there, but had been, it was said, in America since May collecting funds to go on with the work.

A group of boys of Arab extraction rambled about aimlessly. Dr. Spofford said it was a school without a teacher.

I can go into no lengthy description of the tombs of Beth-Shemesh. They and the adjoining excavations are described with the utmost skill by Duncan MacKenzie, Ph.D., in his report to the Palestine Exploration Fund in his book on “Excavations at Ain Shems (Beth-Shemesh).” For some time we rambled through the excavations examining the ancient bath-tubs, doors-ways, etc., while Dr. Spofford kept up a running account of the old Bible stories incidentally stooping to pick up a bit of ancient pottery. In my brief experience, I learned that the Philistine was highly ornamental and decorative, the Israelitish, much more simple and with a bronze appearance; the Byzantine, Greek, and Roman, much plainer, etc. Some of the remnants seemed to date back to the stone age.

We could not linger too long, but ate our Jericho oranges,—the sweetest in the world,—emptied our basket of good things provided by a thoughtful hostess, and placed therein our ancient souvenirs, the youngest of which were not later than 300 A.D., the oldest dating from the earliest times known to man.

It was a great experience, and I wish I could use it to help Dr. Grant in raising more money to carry on. At least I can here express my great pride in him as a distinguished graduate of our mutual Alma Mater. May he succeed even beyond his present achievements in restoring the historic glory of the birthplace of Christianity.

May 1, too, Mr. Mason express our great pleasure in being permitted to stay in the American Colony and observe closely its remarkable work. Few have not heard of the remarkable character, Anna Spofford, who started this Christian centre in arid Jerusalem more than fifty years ago. She began with fourteen girls, the youngest of which were not later than 300 A.D., after the oldest dating from the earliest times known to man.

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Practical Arts and Letters spoke before the Preserved "The Torchbearers," by George recently. His subject was "America, s Ec-December 19.

Wednesday evening lectures on the "Psychology of Personality." This series has been offered by Prof. Guillermo Hall of the College of Business Administration. Prof. Hall is well qualified to teach such a course as he has served both United States and Mexico in a diplomatic work.

C. L. A. CHRISTMAS PARTY
The annual Christmas Party of the College of Liberal Arts Y. W. C. A. was a "howling" success. Over a hundred youngsters from the South End were invited to a Christmas party, where Santa Claus was to be present. Dean John P. Marshall of the College of Music gave the youngsters taxicab rides from the settlement houses to the University. Each little visitor received an apple and orange, the gift of Professor Donald Cameron and Miss E. M. Clement.

STRICKLAND LECTURES
Professor Francis L. Strickland of the School of Theology is giving a series of eight Wednesday evening lectures on the "Psychology of Personality." This series has the endorsement of many prominent Boston professional men.

Prof. Center to Speak
Professor Harry B. Center, head of the Journalism Department spoke at the annual meeting of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism held at Ann Arbor on December 27 to 29.

DIPLOMATIC COURSE AT C. B. A.
A course in foreign diplomatic service will be offered by Prof. Guillermo Hall of the College of Business Administration. Prof. Hall is well qualified to teach such a course as he has served both United States and Mexico in a diplomatic work.

JUNIORS WIN SWIM MEET
The Juniors easily won the inter-class swimming meet. Juniors 33, Sophomores 19, Freshmen 12, Seniors S.

C. L. A. PRESENTS PLAY
"The Professor's Love Story" by Barrie, was the first play presented this year by the College of Liberal Arts Dramatic Society.

GOSPEL TEAM ORGANIZED
Eight gospel teams have been organized at the School of Theology to do practical work in the field of preaching. These teams take over the active preaching in the churches to which they are assigned.

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**Necrology**

REV. LEWIS F. POSTLE, '75
Rev. Lewis F. Postle, Theology, died at Camp Chase, Ohio, recently.

THOMAS A. JENCKES, EX '79
Thomas A. Jenckes, ex-Law, died at his home in Providence, R. I., on December 6. Mr. Jenckes was in his 73rd year. Up to the time of his illness he was actively engaged in the practice of law. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, and two sons.

REV. DUANE N. GRIFFIN, '89
Rev. Duane N. Griffin, Theology, died on November 8, 1927.

REV. F. O. TYLER, '90
Rev. F. O. Tyler, Theology, died at his home in Durham, N. H., on August 14, 1928.

EUNICE A. CRITCHETT, '91
Eunice A. Critchett, Liberal Arts '91, died at her home in Brighton recently. For years Miss Critchett was a teacher in the Brighton High School.

EMILY FRANCES ALLEN, '91
With the death of Miss Emily Frances Allen, Liberal Arts, on December 26, Boston University lost one of its most faithful graduates. An acquaintance said of her, a few days before her death, "I know of no one to whom her college connections mean as much as Miss Allen's do to her." Always present at alumni gatherings, Miss Allen was a wonderful example of loyalty. While a charter member of Alpha chapter of Delta Delta Delta and a regular attendant at its alumni meetings, her connections with her sorority seemed only to make her the more faithful to her University and its organizations. A meeting of the Boston University Women Graduates' Club, seemed strange without her. When a South Shore Alumni Club was proposed she was present at the first meeting. Besides the organizations of her own college she belonged to the College Club of Boston and was a familiar figure there. During her illness gifts and greetings from "the pine-clad hills of Maine to the golden sands of California," to quote from the eulogy at her funeral, came to Miss Allen and, no matter what the weather, a steady stream of callers from all parts of greater Boston came to her door. A little, inconspicuous figure, she will be missed by many.

MARGARET A. Knapton, '94
Margaret A. Knapton, Theology, died at her home in Norwich, Norfolk, England, in September, after a long illness.

SMITH GOES TO FLORIDA
Professor H. Augustine Smith of the College of Religious Education will have charge of the pageant work at the All-Florida Chau-

ADVERTISING FRATERNITY MEETS
Bruce Barton was the speaker at the annual meeting of Alpha Delta Sigma Fraternity and spoke on "Advertising and the College Man."

SPEAKS IN VIRGINIA
Professor Guy M. Wilson of the School of Education spoke on "The Challenge in Fundamentals," before an educational society meeting held at Newport News, Va. In addition, Professor Wilson is scheduled to speak in Winston Salem, N. C., Washington, D. C., Miami and West Palm Beach, Florida.

COPELAND AT COLLEGE OF MUSIC
Aaron Copeland, noted American composer, spoke before the student body of the College of Music on January 12. Mr. Copeland took for his subject, "Modern Music."

ANOTHER TYPEWRITER AWARDED
Helen C. Foley of the College of Practical Arts is the seventh girl from this department of the University to win an award of a type-writer in a national contest conducted to determine speed and accuracy.

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Engagements


Practical Arts '26. Ennie McCarthey, of Dorchester, Mass., to J. Leo Callaway of Providence, R. I.

Religious Education '26. Margaret Ilholley, of Wilmingon, Del., to Clarence DeMar, of Melrose. DeMar is the famous marathon racer, who for years has been one of the undisputed champions in this field.


Ex-Practical Arts '29. C. Phyllis Butterfield, of Somerville, Mass., to R. Albro Hall, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Deaths

Dr. Ernest A. Bell, Theology, died in Chicago, Ill., recently. Dr. Bell started the work which became the Night Church of that great city. Prior to his work in Chicago, Dr. Bell worked in the missionary field of India.

Personal

Marcus D. Tuttle of Nashville, Tenn.

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1909
Dr. George E. Heath, Theology, has been transferred from Somerville, Mass., to the pastorate of the Centre Methodist Church, Malden, Mass.

HON. THOMAS Z. Lee, Law, President of the Alumni Association, has been appointed chairman of the Committee on Relations with the American Bar Association for the Rhode Island Bar Association.

1911
Mrs. Beatrice W. Wilber, Liberal Arts, has been appointed Dean of Girls at the Johnson (Vt.) Normal School.

1912
Lowell A. Mayherry, Law, has been retained by the Boston and Albany Railroad as its trial counsel.

1913
Lillian M. Sleeper, Liberal Arts, has been appointed state chairman of the American Classical League which is arranging the celebration in 1920 of the 200th Anniversary of the birth of Virgil.

1914
Rev. Ralph T. Andem, Liberal Arts, has resigned his pastorate at the Broadway Baptist Church at Providence, R. I., to accept the office of executive secretary to the Michigan Baptist State Convention.

Mrs. Norman Whitemead, Liberal Arts, has accepted a position on the Somerset (Mass.) High School faculty.

1915
Rev. Norman Cawley, Ex-Theology, has accepted the pastorate of the Congregational Church at Sharon, Mass.

Captain John J. Murphy, Ex-Law, Commissioner of Soldiers’ Relief Department of the city of Boston (Mass.), has resigned to become assistant district attorney of Suffolk (Mass.) County.

1920
Marion V. Cuthbert, Liberal Arts, has been appointed Dean of Women at Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama.

Vincent P. Clark, Law, has been elected a member of the Boston Wesleyan Association.

1921
Charles M. Robinson, Liberal Arts, has resigned as superintendent and principal of the Lincoln, Mass., public schools to accept the principalship of the Junior High School in Hingham, Mass.

Rev. E. T. Cook, Theology, was recently elected president of the Council of Churches of Christ in New Hampshire.

Mrs. Grace Sloan Overton, Religious Education, recently spoke before large audiences at Marion, Illinois.

1923
Lorenz Dahl, Jr., Business Administration, has been appointed manager of the Beverly (Mass.) area for the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Stanley High, Theology, has been made editor of the Christian Herald.

1924
Norman F. Dow, Ex-Business Administration, has been appointed assistant sales manager of the DeForest Radio Company.

Rev. Lynn J. Radcliffe, Theology, has been assigned to the pastorale of the College Avenue M. E. Church in Somerville, Mass.

1925
Younghill Kang, Liberal Arts, is editing and writing many items on oriental literature which will appear in the new Encyclopedia Britannica. Beginning in February, Mr. Kang will teach a course in comparative literature at New York University.

Jose M. Castillo, Ex-Business Administration, recently spoke at the Boston Public Library on “Our Philippine Neighbors.” He illustrated his talk with crayon sketches.

1926
Chester A. Porterus, Liberal Arts, was recently ordained a deacon in the Episcopal Church by Bishop Charles L. Slattery. He has been assigned to St. Luke’s in Malden, Mass.

Annie Lewis, Practical Arts, is coaching the Nason Institute basketball team at Springvale, Maine.

Dr. Harold H. Levy, Medical, is now practicing medicine and surgery somewhere in New York City.

1927
Robert Lincoln O’Brian, Honorary, has resigned as editor of the Boston Herald, a position which he has held for the last eighteen years.

James V. Smith, Law, has opened up a law office in the Plym Building, Waltham, Mass.

1928
Margaret A. Thompson, Liberal Arts, has accepted a position as teacher of Physics at Derby, Vt.

Lillian E. Hansen, ex-Liberal Arts, is working with the Salvation Army in the gale-swept areas of Florida.

Crescendo Del Setto, Business Administration, has been appointed to the commercial department of the Taunton (Mass.) High School.

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